

ENGINEERS' STRIKE KEY TO SITUATION

Committee Representing Scranton
Fails to Find Nicholls, Fahy
and Duffy.

THEY WILL LOOK FOR
MR. MITCHELL TODAY

It now looks as though the turning point in the miners' strike rests with the engineers, firemen and pumpmen—Big Coal Companies Continue to Swear in Their Clerks and Foremen as Special Officers—Hungarian Strikers Create Disturbance at Brookside.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Wilkes-Barre, Pa., May 29.—A committee representing the engineers, firemen and pumpmen, who met last night in Scranton and decided to position the executive officers of the United Mine Workers to withdraw the strike order which is to go into effect on Monday, came to this city this afternoon to confer with the executive committee, but Messrs. Nicholls, Fahy and Duffy did not come to headquarters today and the committee could not hold a conference with them. The committee was reinforced by five engineers from the Wyoming valley. At a late hour tonight the committee decided to remain in town over night in the hope of seeing President Mitchell tomorrow. The undersigned of the United Mine Workers say the committee represents interests favorable to the operators.

A secret meeting of engineers was held in this city tonight. A man in disguise, and who refused to give his name, but said he was an engineer in the employ of the Delaware and Hudson company, rushed into a newspaper office and said that the Delaware and Hudson company was represented at the meeting and that upon a vote being taken nearly all of those present cast their ballots against a strike. After giving the information, the man fled. Some engineers employed by the Delaware and Hudson company said they did not attend any meeting and they did not believe one was held.

It now looks as though the turning point in the miners' strike rests with the engineers, firemen and pumpmen. Should they refuse to go out in any large numbers it may cause a break in the ranks of the striking miners, although the leaders of the strikers at President Mitchell's headquarters do not take that view of the matter. They still count on a majority of the engineers, firemen and pumpmen going out and that after next Monday the tie up in the anthracite region will be more complete than ever. The big coal companies continue to swear in their clerks and foremen as special officers. A large number were sworn in today.

At Brookside, a suburb of this city this evening a number of English-speaking miners continued to remove some coal from the bed of a creek. No one molested them until they attempted to haul the coal away in wagons. Then a lot of Hungarian strikers made a raid on the wagons and would not permit the coal to be taken away. A number of policemen were sent to the scene of the disorder and are patrolling the vicinity tonight. No further trouble is looked for.

SETTLEMENT RUMORS ARE NOT CREDITED.

Wilkes-Barre Operators Have No Faith in Vial Street Runners.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Wilkes-Barre, May 29.—The coal operators do not credit the report, circulating in Vial street, that settlement of the miners' strike is imminent. One operator says it is doubtful whether the strikers would be permitted to return to work now at the old wages. They could probably return at a lower wage, but not as a body and representing the strikers would be permitted to return to work now at the old wages. They could probably return at a lower wage, but not as a body and representing the strikers would be permitted to return to work now at the old wages.

At strike headquarters today nothing was known of a contemplated settlement. National Board Member Fallon says the strike could not be settled off-hand, as some persons imagine. If the coal companies had a proposition to make, looking to the return of the men to work, a convention of miners would have to be called and the terms offered by the operators passed upon. This would take time.

The arrival of President Mitchell, and what action he will take regarding the settlement of the Scranton engineers, firemen and pumpmen for a withdrawal of his strike order issued by the executive committee of the United Mine Workers, is awaited with much interest.

Engineers and Pumpmen Falter.

Pottsville, May 29.—So far the owners of collieries in this region have not attempted to fence in their collieries. The sentiment among the engineers and pumpmen is not as favorable to strike as that of the firemen. But they are being persuaded to go out on Monday.

COAL AND IRON POLICE.

Membership Is Being Increased Rapidly Daily.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Harrisburg, May 29.—There have been issued from the state and executive departments commissions for about 1,600 coal and iron policemen since the beginning of the strike in the anthracite coal regions. This morning applications were made by fifteen companies for the appointment of nearly 200 more, and their commissions were promptly issued. The appointments were so many special

AN OPEN LETTER TO THE FIREMEN, ENGINEERS AND PUMPMEN OF THE ANTHRACITE COAL REGION

Gentlemen:
In appealing to you, I know that I speak to a body of men far above the majority of mine employees in education, social standing and general culture. You are about to engage in a conflict that is not your own. Had you not better look before you leap? Most of you have waited long for the position you now hold, and you know that there are four men at each colliery for every position of engineer and pumpman, who would, under normal conditions, gladly take your place. Your wages, estimated at the amount of work done, is high, which accounts for the fact that there are many men, under ordinary circumstances, anxious to step into your positions. The position of fireman is not as desirable and not so eagerly coveted. But engineers and pumpmen are generally taken from the ranks of firemen, so that this class of labor around the mines is regarded as one of apprenticeship, and yet you, firemen, are paid from \$1.50 to \$1.75 a day, and you have the prospect of advancement to better positions and better pay, if you are capable and of steady habits.

Let me ask you, gentlemen, is your case identical with that of mine employees? Do you only work on an average of 12 hours a day? Are you only paid for that many days? Do the companies "dock" you and have you grievances such as the worst-paid and hardest-working men have? You know that you, as a class of workmen, are wholly distinct from mine employees and that you have nothing in common with them, save the fact that you earn your bread by toil as they do. Why, then, are you drawn into their general quarrel?

You ask for eight hours a day as a shift. You demand just what last year the breakers worked 194½ days. From 1901 to 1900, inclusive, the breakers worked 194½ days. Do you know that for that number of days of ten hours each, you, engineers and firemen, worked hard. But in the decade ending 1900, the breakers worked 194½ days, while you were paid the standard wage for 5,300 hours each year. In the year 1900, the breakers worked 194½ days, while you were paid for 8,500 hours. I admit that you sometimes work hard when you do not stand at the lever or before the boilers when all the machinery of the colliery is working, but generally speaking, your three hours are those when the plant goes at full speed. During the remainder of the twenty-four hours you are at your post, but you do not work hard.

With few exceptions, you are classified as monthly men; that is, you are paid a monthly wage, and you must work 121 days, the companies paid you full monthly wages. You ask for eight hours, when last year the daily average number of hours you spent at the lever or before the boilers was 4.96 hours, and you were paid for 4.96 hours of every 24.

You must be at the collieries on an average of 12 hours a day, for the nature of the mining industry is such that engineers, firemen and pumpmen, as a rule, must be at the colliery 24 hours every day, and you are paid for 24 hours every day, and you are on duty for an average of 12 hours a day. The breakers, as above shown, worked only 194½ days in the year 1900, so that during the remaining 187½ hours the engineers do not work hard.

You also know that your employers occupy very different positions from that occupied by owners of factories or mills. These can have the fires damped and the place locked up with them, save the fact that you earn your bread by toil as they do. Why, then, are you drawn into their general quarrel?

You ask for eight hours a day as a shift. You demand just what last year the breakers worked 194½ days. From 1901 to 1900, inclusive, the breakers worked 194½ days. Do you know that for that number of days of ten hours each, you, engineers and firemen, worked hard. But in the decade ending 1900, the breakers worked 194½ days, while you were paid the standard wage for 5,300 hours each year. In the year 1900, the breakers worked 194½ days, while you were paid for 8,500 hours. I admit that you sometimes work hard when you do not stand at the lever or before the boilers when all the machinery of the colliery is working, but generally speaking, your three hours are those when the plant goes at full speed. During the remainder of the twenty-four hours you are at your post, but you do not work hard.

TAYLOR AND BREDELL ARE SENTENCED

The Closing Events in the Famous Lancaster Counterfeiting Conspiracy.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Philadelphia, May 29.—Arthur Taylor and Baldwin S. Bredell today pleaded guilty in the United States district court to the charge of counterfeiting with complicity in the famous Lancaster, Pa., counterfeiting conspiracy, and were sentenced to seven years each in prison, to date from the time of commitment. The two men have been in jail for more than three years, but were not arraigned earlier because of the purpose of the government to use them as witnesses against the other conspirators. Judge McPherson, in sentencing the prisoners, stated that he reduced the term of their imprisonment to seven years because of the fact that they gave the government at the time of their arrest. Secret Service Detective Burns, when examined today, testified that he found in the possession of Taylor and Bredell, at the time of their arrest, a \$50 counterfeit plate much more dangerous than the \$100 plate which they engraved and from which counterfeiters had been printing for a year prior to their arrest.

Mr. Burns also testified that the government investigation developed the fact that the two men bore good characters prior to their arrest.

Since the arrest of Taylor and Bredell, on April 18, 1899, William M. Jacobs, William L. Kendig, James Burns and Samuel J. Reynolds, of Lancaster; former District Attorney Hugh H. O'Day, Harry J. Fairbanks, Harry Taylor and Daniel R. Hays, of this city, and Attorney John L. Semple, of Camden, have been arrested for alleged connection with the plot to defraud against the government. Excepting Attorney Semple, who was acquitted on Monday last on a re-trial, his first jury having followed all of these have served or are serving terms of imprisonment following their conviction.

CLOSE TO THE BIG CRATER

A Newspaper Man Approaches Within a Mile of Summit of Mont Pelee.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Fort de France, Martinique, May 29.—Noon.—The crater of Mont Pelee has been approached within one mile. This feat, which has been accomplished by a newspaper man, was accomplished Tuesday afternoon by George J. Kavanaugh, an unattached newspaper man who had accompanied Prof. Robert T. Hill, the United States government geologist on his expedition. When Prof. Hill turned south toward St. Pierre, Mr. Kavanaugh continued on past Morne Rouge. His route seems to have been along or near the Cote Bassee divide, he says he descended from Morne Rouge into the valley between Morne Rouge and Mont Pelee. This valley was deeply strewn with ashes. Mr. Kavanaugh was guided by an aged negro to where an old footpath once led to Lake Palmiste, near the summit of the crater. There an iron cross, twenty feet high was buried in ashes to within a foot of its top. Before him stretched upward the mountain slope, covered with ashes, which, soaked by the heavy rains and baked by the sun and volcanic heat, looked like a cement sidewalk. The whole mountain top was shrouded in smoke. Forgetful of the explosion and the previous night and the awful soundness of the outburst, and tempted by the seemingly easy ascent, he continued upward and made photographs and rough sketches. Mr. Kavanaugh found the valley filled with ashes, and two grey cliffs, which he was afraid to approach. At 6 o'clock in the evening he turned back, reaching Morne Rouge at about 9 o'clock. He had made no new observations and realized his danger only the next morning. On Wednesday, Mr. Kavanaugh tried to descend to St. Pierre but failed. He found a little hamlet, in a valley near the mountain, black with 150 dead bodies. They were not carbonized, nor had their clothing been burned off. Probably this valley lay near the inner edge of the zone of high flame, George Kennan reported from Morne Rouge this morning.

Two hours ago, Prof. Angelo Heilprin, president of the Philadelphia Geographical society, but here under the auspices of the National Geographic society, left with Mr. Leadbeater, to make a three days' careful exploration and study of the new craters, east and north.

DEATHS OF A DAY.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Paris, May 29.—Sergeant Hoff, the famous sharpshooter of the siege of Paris, is dead.

Baltimore, May 29.—Judge Frank C. Washburn, of Deadwood, S. D., died today at the Johns Hopkins hospital in this city. Judge Washburn was born in Bedford, Pa., fifty-three years ago. Early in life he went west and was one of the pioneers of the Dakotas.

INTEREST IN THE SENATE DEBATE

WRECK ON BURLINGTON.
One Man Killed and Four Others
Are Seriously Injured, Some
Probably Fatally.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Alma, Wis., May 29.—One man killed and four others seriously injured, some probably fatally, is the result of a disastrous wreck on the Burlington road at Alma this afternoon. A gravel train on which were six officials of the road, including Superintendent Cunningham, was going on a switch, when another gravel train coming from the north crashed into it, with fearful results. Superintendent Cunningham is in a precarious condition and the gravest doubts are entertained of his recovery. The dead:
E. J. Burke, consulting engineer, Burlington system, headquarters Chicago.
Injured:
S. J. Purdy, road master, Northern division, both legs cut off; will die.
D. C. Cunningham, superintendent Northern division, left leg cut off; may die.
W. L. Breckenridge, chief engineer of the system; seriously injured.
J. B. Bessler, general superintendent of the system; seriously injured.

NEGOTIATING FOR PEACE

Boer Delegates and British
Representatives Make Satisfactory Progress.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Pretoria, May 29.—Lord Milner, the British high commissioner, left Pretoria for Johannesburg this morning. The Boer delegates have also left this city and have returned to Vereeniging, Transvaal, the scene of the peace conference between the Boer delegates and the British representatives. The question of the retention of arms has been settled in a manner favorable to the Boers, whose contention that the occupants of outlying farms would be exposed to danger from attacks on the part of natives or wild beasts was held to be well grounded. The camp at Vereeniging, Transvaal, where the final decision in regard to peace will be reached, has been elaborately prepared by the British authorities with a view to the comfort and convenience of the delegates to the convention now being held there. The camp has been laid out in a square, two miles from the Vereeniging station. On the Transvaal side of the Vaal river there are sixty bell tents and twenty marquees. A plentiful supply of water has been piped to the camp, electric lights have been installed, and a staff of British medical officers is in attendance there. Generous cooking and catering arrangements also have been made.

The delegates are amusing themselves with various outdoor games and at a recent football match the delegates from the Orange Free State were victorious over the delegates from Transvaal. A company of the Scots guards acted as a guard of honor at the game.

THE CORONATION TOURNAMENT

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
London, May 29.—The programme for the coronation tournament in which boxers and wrestlers from different parts of the world, chiefly America, will compete, was finally agreed upon today. The contests will be held at the National Sporting Club, afternoon and evening, beginning with the afternoon of June 21, when there will be boxing competitions between representatives of Yale, Oxford, Cambridge and the English public schools. In the evening "Spikie" Sullivan (American) and Jabez White will compete for the 134 pound championship of the world, and "Denver Ed" Martin and "Bob" Armstrong (Americans) will box for the colored heavyweight championship of the world. On June 22, "Joe" Walcott and "Tommy" West (Americans) will meet for the welter weight championship of the world, and on June 24 Frank Erne (American) and "Pat" Daly (English lightweight champion) will decide the lightweight championship of the world. The final event, June 25, will be a bout between "Tom" Sharkey and "Gus" Ruhlin (Americans) both of whom are now training here, the winner to meet the winner of the Fitzsimmons fight for the heavyweight championship of the world.

DIED ON A TRAIN.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Cincinnati, May 29.—The remains of Judge James M. Smith arrived here today. He died from heart failure in his berth on a train last night while passing Erie, Pa., en route home from the Presbyterian general assembly in New York. Mrs. Smith and her son-in-law, Judge L. D. Thomas, of Chicago, were accompanying him. Judge Smith was one of the most noted jurists in Ohio. The courts here today adjourned in his honor.

Bill to Make Train Robbery a Felony

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Washington, May 29.—Senator Platt, of New York, today introduced a bill making train robbery a felony and providing the death penalty for the offense.

YESTERDAY'S WEATHER.

Local data for May 29, 1902.
Highest temperature.....64 degrees
Lowest temperature.....58 degrees
Relative humidity.....59 per cent.
8 a. m. temperature.....58 degrees
3 p. m. temperature.....64 degrees
Precipitation, 24 hours ended 8 p. m. trace.

WEATHER FORECAST.

Washington, May 29.—Forecast for Friday and Saturday: Fair, warm. Pennsylvania, fair, warmer. Friday: Saturday, partly cloudy, probably showers and cooler; fresh west to southwest winds becoming variable.

Galleries Are Crowded as the
Philippines Discussion Draws
to a Close.

THE INTERESTING SPEECHES MADE

Mr. Morgan, Mr. Spooner and Mr. Clay Discuss the Subject—A Brilliant Tribute Paid to President Roosevelt and to the Personality and Policy of the Late President McKinley—The House Passes the Bill to Increase the Subsidiary Silver Coinage—Democrats Fight the Provision to Recoin the Standard Silver Dollars.

By Exclusive Wire from The Associated Press.
Washington, May 29.—Interest in the Philippine debate is increasing as the discussion draws to a close. Today the senate galleries were thronged with auditors, and the attendance on the floor was larger than it has been in some time, including many members of the house of representatives. Mr. Lodge, of Massachusetts, in charge of the bill, offered, on behalf of the committee, several amendments to the measure, the most important being one extending to the Philippines the provision of the United States constitution of the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury. All of the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Morgan, of Alabama, delivered an extended speech, in which he supported the measure, the bill as presented by the committee. He said it looked toward peace and toward a just and peaceful government in the islands. Some changes were necessary, in his opinion, but these he thought would be made. He declared that there never had been a pretense of organized Filipino government in the islands, and said that Dewey recognized Aguinaldo's claims he would have given aid and comfort to the declared enemies of the United States. He took sharply to task those who had urged the situation in the islands and said the right to bear arms and the right to a trial by jury. All of the amendments were agreed to.

Mr. Clay, of Georgia, opposed the measure in a carefully prepared speech. He regarded the action of the United States since the ratification of the treaty of Paris as a great mistake, and urged that this government ought to declare its purposes in the Philippines. Such action, in his opinion, would put an end to the trouble in the islands. He maintained that the bill ought not to be passed, as it would confer greater power on the Philippine commission than ever had been possessed by king or potentate.

Mr. Spooner's Tribute.

Late in the afternoon Mr. Spooner (Wisconsin) began a speech in support of the bill and the administration's policy in the Philippines, which is to conclude general debate on the measure on the Republican side. He viewed the situation in the islands and said the responsibility for it rested not only on one party, but on all alike. It appeared strange to him that a measure intended to exalt civil government and to subordinate military power should create adverse criticism, and he declared that on the Democratic side there had been nothing better than pessimism, the gospel of despair, suspicion, distrust and imputation of the motives of the Republican senators. He paid a brilliant tribute to President Roosevelt and to the personality and policy of the late President McKinley. He declared that never in the annals of time had an army carried to a people so much of amelioration as the United States has done in the Philippines, so much of kindness and tenderness, as the American army had carried to the Filipinos by direction of McKinley.

Bill to Increase Silver Coinage.

The house today passed the bill to increase the subsidiary silver coinage. The Democrats directed their fight chiefly against the provision to recoin the standard silver dollars into subsidiary coin as public necessities might require. A half dozen roll calls were forced. Some of the New York Democrats voted for the previous question, but voted with their colleagues on a motion to recommit with instructions to strike out the provision relative to the recoinage of silver dollars. The conference reports on the omnibus public building and fortifications appropriation bills were adopted and the house adjourned until Monday.

The text of the subsidiary coinage bill is as follows:
"That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorized to coin the silver bullion in the treasury purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into such denominations of subsidiary silver coin as he may deem necessary to meet public requirements, and thereafter as public necessities may demand, to recoin silver dollars into subsidiary coin; and so much of any act as fixes a limit to the aggregate of subsidiary silver coin outstanding and so much of any act as directs the coinage of any part of the bullion purchased under the act of July 14, 1890, into standard silver dollars is hereby repealed."